JANUARY. 1781. THE NUMB. 2641.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1781.

In the Press, and will be published in May next, by
STYNER *and* CIST,
PRINTERS, in SECOND-STREET,
The FIRST LINES OF THE
PRACTICE OF PHYSIC.
By *WILLIAM CULLEN*, M. D. & P.

THE Author of this work is too well known in the literary world to stand in need of much commendation. He has produced a revolution in physic. His system is now adopted in Britain, and begins to make its way into France, Holland and Germany. The above work is the text book of his lectures on the practice of physic, but comprehends the outlines of his discoveries on the causes and cures of diseases. The editor is happy in an opportunity of introducing them to the knowledge of the faculty and students of medicine in America. He hopes they will be doubly acceptable to the physicians and surgeons of the army and navy of the United States.

They will be printed in a neat octavo volume—and the price will be as reasonable as is consistent with the present high price of paper and labour.

A specimen of this new edition may be seen at the Printers.

INK-POWDER.

The very best black Ink-Powder
May be had at
W. POYNTELL's Stationary-Store,
Three doors below Market-street, in Second-street, opposite the Meeting-house gate.

ITS quality, in making Ink black and durable, is inferior to none, being made of the best Aleppo Galls, and free from the gross particles that cause Ink to turn yellow, and in every other respect such as cannot fail to please those who choose to write with the best Ink.

It may be had by the Groce, Dozen or Retail, with printed directions for mixing it.

Likewise the best Black Liquid Ink.

At the same Place may be had,
Writing-paper of the best quality, Slates, Blank Books, Spelling-books, Primers, best Sealing Wax, Waters, &c. ¶

Wilmington, January 8, 1781.
An OFFICE for the SALE of
REAL ESTATES,

IS now opened and kept by the subscriber, in Market-street, in the borough of Wilmington, where he continues the business of SURVEYING and CONVEYANCING in all its branches. Any persons who have real estates to dispose of, are desired to give an exact and true situation and description thereof, with their lowest terms, that purchasers may have an opportunity of being fully informed, by applying to him at the office aforesaid. Those who please to favour him placing out their money at interest, may be assured he will procure them undoubted security by mortgage or otherwise.

He has several HOUSES and LOTS for sale, situate in Wilmington and the vicinity thereof; a valuable PLANTATION in York county, &c.

Those who may please to give him their business, may depend on his utmost endeavours to render them satisfaction, and the obligations gratefully remembered by their assured friend, JACOB BROOM. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A LOT of LAND, situate on the west side of Market-street, in the borough of Wilmington, being 41 feet 8 inches front on said street, whereon is erected a well finished two story brick house, about 19 feet by 30, with a cellar under the same, and a good brick kitchen adjoining thereto; the lot is clear of groundrent; the title good. For further particulars, enquire of
JOHN M'MICKIN, in Wilmington.

N. B. The premises may be entered on the 25th of March. ¶

To Be SOLD,

A LOT of GROUND, situate in Chester town, Kent county, Maryland, with the HOUSES thereunto belonging, consisting of a large convenient Dwelling-House, Store-House, and Granary adjoining, with Cellars under the whole; also a good Stable, Chaise-House, Meat-House, and several other necessary Improvements, pleasantly situated in the most public part of the town, and as good a stand as any in the place for mercantile business. For terms apply to the subscriber living on the premises. ¶ JOHN LORAIN.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living near the sign of Robin-Hood, in the Northern Liberties, A Dark Brown COW, has some white between her horns, the points of which are sawed off, white under her belly, and at the end of her tail. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.
¶ ZELL WAGGONER.

CAME to the plantation of Thomas Gresswold, in Turner's lane, a roan HORSE, near 16 hands high, no brand nor ear-mark. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.
¶ THOMAS GRESWOLD.

Delaware State, Sussex county, Jan. 13, 1781.

ABOUT the 15th of November last was lost by the subscriber, on board of a small shallop, belonging to John Clows, Esq; (James Woods, Master) being overset in going up Delaware bay and lost, four Continental CERTIFICATES, viz. No. 1456 for 500 dollars; No. 1458 for 500 dollars; No. 2382 for 300 dollars; No. 2389 for 300 dollars; taken out by Matthew Clarkson, on the 6th of November, 1778, signed Samuel Hillegas, countersigned by Thomas Smith, C. L. O.
¶ 6 w. WILLIAM CONWEL.

Oxford Township, Chester County, January 6, 1781.
To All whom it may Concern.

THE Subscriber was employed on the 2d instant, by a certain John Dougherty (who says that he lives at the head of Bohemia) to go an errand about 14 miles distant, to receive some money that was due to the said Dougherty, who gave the subscriber his horse, and an order to receive the money; when the subscriber came to the place where the money was due, the person was not at home, which caused him to stay longer than he expected, and in the mean time Dougherty went to a Magistrate, and proved an account against him for the said horse, amounting to Six Thousand Pounds. The subscriber forewarns all persons not to take an assignment on said account, for he intends to contend the same at law, as it was a cursed piece of villainy.
¶ DENNIS RODDAN.

JOHN KEAN,

At the sign of the SPINNING-WHEEL, on the north side of Market-street, just opposite the Meal-market,
Is now opening a large and fresh assortment of
MERCHANDIZE,

Which he proposes to sell, Wholesale and Retail, on the lowest Terms, viz.

BLUE, buff, purple, scarlet and light coloured superfine broadcloths.
Brown, blue, claret, cinnamon and cloth coloured second cloths.
Buff, white and scarlet cassimers.
Purple, and a variety of spotted and blue forest cloths.
Buff, blue, green, cloth-coloured and white plush.
Crimson, and a variety of spotted, brown, claret coloured and black velvets, plain and cut.
Brown, claret, olive, black, green, white and purple corduroys.
Black everlastings.
Serge denims.
Serge de jean.
Prunellas.
Durons.
Minorca serges.
A variety of corded and plain worsteds, suitable for gentlemens jackets and breeches.
Corded dimities.
White, brown, olive and blue serges.
Corded, plain and spotted callimancoes, of various colours.
A beautiful assortment of chintz and calicoes.
Marseilles quilting.
Blue, straw, white, brown, and changeable mantuas.
Black sattin and modes.
Coarse and fine cambricks and lawns.
Silk, kenting, linen and cotton handkerchiefs of different patterns and colours.
Beautiful tiffany handkerchiefs.
Irish, Dutch and French linens.
Bag Holland.
Broad and narrow Russia sheetings.
Dowlas.
Lavals.
White sheeting.
Flowered and millnet lawns.
Millnet lawn handkerchiefs.
Striped, and striped and spotted bordered, blue, green, brown and crimson, ell-wide persians.
White and crimson sarsnets.
Sewing silks of all colours.
Thread of every colour and fineness.
Plain and striped fine and coarse muslins.
Ladies cotton hose.
Silk stockings and mitts.
Purple gloves and mitts.
Twist of different colours.
Furniture check.
Mens coarse hose and mitts.
Small milled hose.
Snuff in bottles.
Camblets.
Durants.
Rattinets.
Venetian poplins, &c.
Plated and gilded buttons.
Penknives.
Taylors and small scissars.
Paper and japanned snuff-boxes.
Buckle brushes.
Hanover laces.
Tapes and bobbins.
Quality and coat binding.
Razors of the first quality, in cases, with straps, &c.
Tully garters.
Writing-paper.
Brass cocks.
Watch chrystals & springs.
Brass nails.
Crooked combs.
Horn spoons.
Black and white narrow & broad lace.
Bengals and ginghams.
An assortment of ribbands.
Hyson and bohea tea of the first quality.
A few hogsheads of claret.
Claret in bottles.
Pots and skillets.
Cart-boxes.
Window-weights.
Bake-stones, &c.

ALSO,

Some hogsheads of extraordinary indigo, with numberless other articles, too tedious to mention.

Said KEAN begs leave to render his grateful acknowledgments to those, who have been so kind as to favour him with their custom; and hopes, that an unremitting vigilance and care will make it their interest and inclination to continue their favours. To those who have not experienced the cheapness and goodness of his wares, he holds forth the most cordial invitation, and wishes to convince them of the truth he asserts, rather by their own judgment, than by long ostentatious promises.

For the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

A DISSERTATION on the Nature, Authority and Uses of the Office of a FINANCIER-GENERAL, *or* SUPERINTENDANT OF THE FINANCES.

By a CITIZEN OF PHILADELPHIA.

AS the appointment of a Financier General, or Superintendant of the finances or public revenues, has been long in contemplation, it may not be unacceptable to the public to see a dissertation on the nature of that high office, the duties, powers and privileges annexed to it, with some notes on its importance, dignity and uses. This is a new subject in America, it may therefore be expected that the first essays on it will be imperfect. Nothing but experience in so immense a subject can give a full and comprehensive knowledge of all its parts, and of the duties, powers and privileges necessary to the proper management and due execution of it. I have thought much on the subject, and find it greatly exceeds my comprehension. I can only give the public such thoughts as occur to me, which, without further preface or apology, I shall do with freedom, and hope they may be received with candour.

The duty of a Financier General, I humbly conceive, is,

1st. To inspect and take account of the whole finances or public revenue of the States, and the whole funds or stock out of which they are to grow; *i. e.* every sort of public property, all sources of all kinds out of which public monies are to be derived to supply the public treasury, and superintend all these; *i. e.* take due care that they are well kept, free from waste, destruction and embezzlement, and that they be managed and improved to the best advantage.

2d. To inspect and point out, arrange and put into action, the ways and means by which the necessary supplies of the public treasury may be derived from all these sources or funds, that the same be done with most ease to the subject, and safety to the States, with all that *effect, decision* and *expedition* necessary to all public movements, and at the least expence which can be adequate to these great ends; *i. e.* to make estimates of the yearly expenditures, and point out the ways and means of supplies, and to arrange both in so clear and particular a manner for the inspection of Congress, that they may have at once a view of the whole and all the parts, to the end that, having such a state of all the facts and materials before them, they may be able to form the most wise and proper resolutions thereon which the safety and well-being of the States require. 'Tis further necessary that this be done in such season, as to give sufficient time for the deliberations of Congress, and carrying their resolutions into effect, in the most natural and easy way, that thereby the dangers, mischiefs and confusion of precipitation, hurry and extreme urgency, of these very weighty matters, may be avoided.

3d. To inspect and controul all officers who have the keeping, disposal or management of each and all of said funds, to the end they may be properly directed, encouraged, checked and supported in the discharge of their several offices, in such manner that their management, accounts and payments, may be compleated with least delay, and most advantage to the States.

4th. To call on the several States for such quotas as may be assessed by Congress, and to keep them advised of every thing that the demands of Congress and the public exigences may require of them, respecting the revenue.

5th. To inspect all the expenditures of the States, of every kind, to the end they may be made with the best œconomy, and to the utmost benefit of the public.

6th. To inspect and controul all officers, concerned in the payment or expenditure of the public monies or revenues, and to demand a return of all such expenditures from such officers, with the balance of all their accounts, that so he may be enabled to keep an exact balance of all the public revenues and expenditures, ready for the inspection or information of Congress, whenever they shall call for the same.

7th. To inspect all debts due to and from the States, all bills of credit, and all treaties and contracts relating to the revenue or public monies, to the end there may be collection and payment made, with that punctuality and decision necessary to the support of the public faith, that so the States may receive no detriment from any failure or delay in this delicate and important particular.

8th. To keep an account of the whole revenue, and all its parts, and of the whole expenditures, and all their parts, in so clear and digested a manner, as to be able, on reasonable notice, to report to Congress the state and amount of each, with the deficiency or surplusage of the revenue for the purposes of government.

9th. To procure such certain documents of the whole funds or resources of the public revenue, and all their parts, and make himself so acquainted with the same, as to be able to point out the best ways and means of increasing the revenue, for any purposes of public safety and advantage, when Congress shall require such service from him.

10th. To make discovery and report to Congress of any department of the expenditures, which are more expensive than necessary, and of any that are starved through want of such supplies and allowances as are necessary.

11th. To be in all things subject to the controul of Congress, and to be accountable to them only.

This view of the extensive duty of a Financier clearly discovers the nature, importance and uses of his office. The great design of it is, to range the several sources of the public revenue in order, that the whole system of it

may be clearly underſtood, that any part that is wanted may be at hand, that the whole may be raiſed with the leaſt burden poſſible to the people, and be made to go as far and produce as much benefit as poſſible. The invention of ways and means of improving the revenue, or raiſing public money, is not a more neceſſary part of the buſineſs of finance, than œconomy and prudence in the expend tures. Perhaps the latter is the more important and difficult of the two. For I conceive there may be found ten men who know how to get money, to one who knows how to keep it, or pay it away with proper œconomy and prudence; and I apprehend that our preſent diſtreſſes, and the exhauſted ſtate of our revenues, ariſe more from defects in the laſt of theſe than the firſt. The natural operation of this office diſcovers theſe errors, and leads to a remedy. For, 1ſt. 'Tis manifeſt that the man, whoſe duty it is to find all the money which is to pay every department, will be moſt likely to ſtudy and introduce œconomy in the expenditures, and to ſpy out and check any exceſſive expence or waſte: 2d. 'Tis further very natural to ſuppoſe, that when the Congreſs are informed with certainty the extent of the revenue, they will calculate their expenditures within the limits of it; ſo that this office becomes a reſtraint even on Congreſs itſelf, if we can ſuppoſe them capable of any want of due conſideration or prudence in this reſpect: And 3d. Every officer of expenditure will find himſelf under ſome check alſo, when he reflects that he muſt bear the penetrating eye of the man who finds all the money which he ſpends or pays out of his office. The powers, rights and privileges of this great office are alſo obvious from the above ſurvey of its nature and uſes. 1ſt, It appears that this office is of great extent and importanee, and therefore ought to receive from every department of the States all ſuch ſuitable helps, countenance and ſupport, as are neceſſary to procure and preſerve its uſes, proper operation, authority and dignity. 2d, That this officer ought to be kept conſtantly adviſed by Congreſs, of all ſuch reſolutions of that body as reſpect the public revenues and expenditures. 3d, That he ſhould have right to demand all accounts, and inſpection of all books, which reſpect the public revenues and expenditures. And 4th, That he ſhould be veſted, by commiſſion from Congreſs, with all the authority neceſſary to the full and perfect diſcharge of all the duties of his office, and be indulged with all the privileges neceſſary to the ſucceſs, uſe and dignity of it.------As this ground is all new and untrodden, it may be dangerous to define too particularly the duties, rights, authority and privileges of this office. A little practice on the great and general principles on which it is founded will gradually open the particulars further neceſſary, which may be added by future proviſions, if ſuch ſhall be found expedient. As I am ignorant of the preſent arrangement of the revenues and expenditures, I cannot tell how far any of the above particulars may fall within the departments already eſtabliſhed, and have here only to add, that as far as any of them are provided for, a return only will be neceſſary from the ſubordinate officers, of ſuch particulars as may be requiſite to compleat the accounts, and furniſh the materials of this great office. From which it appears, that this office does not interfere with any other offices of the revenue or expenditures; ſuch as the office of Treaſurer or Treaſury Board, Auditor of Accounts, &c. &c. This office begins where they end. This office takes the ſtate and balance of the accounts of all the other officers, as they make up and finiſh them. This office arranges and brings them all into one view, and ſtates in order every branch both of revenue and expenditure, from the aggregate of which the amount of the whole is made. This brings into diſtinct and plain view, the whole ſtock, caſh, credits and incomes of the revenue of every kind, and alſo all the debts and expences which are to be provided for and paid. With theſe documents, a man endowed with the proper ſkiſl, great comprehenſion of mind, and natural aptitude to the ſubject, neceſſary for this great work, will be able to ſee the exceſſes and deficiences of each branch of revenue and expenditure, and to judge in what manner every error may be corrected and reformed; and what makes this reformation eaſier is, that the error may be ſoon diſcovered, and the particular branch or place in which it lies be pointed out, and the natural and proper means of amendment put into direct and ſpeedy operation, which nips the evil in the bud, before it has time to grow into ſuch fatal magnitude, as not only to corrupt the department in which it lies, but alſo to ſpread into other contiguous departments, ſo as to become ruinous in its continuance, and very difficult in the cure.-----Further, this great officer, with ſuch a comprehenſive view of the whole ſtock and reſources of the revenue, will be furniſhed with the beſt advantages to conſider the nature and ſtrength of each of them, and to form ſuch arrangements and put them all into ſuch operation and effect, as to produce the greateſt ſupply with the leaſt burden to the people. This is of mighty importance. This may be done, and often is, *in ſuch an injudicious and unnatural way, as to double the burden of the people, without increaſing the ſupplies*; and the worſt way that perhaps ever was or could be thought of is that which has been adopted for five years paſt, viz. *paying the expenditures by the depreciation of the currency. This has done it indeed in ſome meaſure, but with ſuch an inundation of calamities as are enough to draw tears.* A good Financier is much the rareſt character to be found of any in the great departments of ſtate. France has had but three in four hundred years, viz. the Duke of Sully, under Henry IV. Colbert, under Louis XIV. and Mr. Neckar. England has not had one ſince Queen Elizabeth's time: Perhaps Lord North is equal to any that have gone before him, but his whole talents at finance are all exhauſted in running his nation in debt, and contriving ways and means of paying the intereſt by the endleſs oppreſſion of his people. The great Poſtlethwaite indeed, about thirty years ago, had the true genius of financiering, as appears by his various treatiſes on that ſubject; but the ſtupid miniſtry of his time had ſo little conception of the matter, that they did not know a Financier when they ſaw one, or, like the cock in the fable, did not know the value of the jewel which ſhined in their ſight.

We rarely read in hiſtory of any wars, or other movements of expence, undertaken by any nation, but we find their finances ſoon fail, and then the movements (be they ever ſo important) muſt be diſcontinued, or ſtarved into very trivial effect. This generally happens becauſe they have not an able financier, who can calculate and balance the expences and reſources, and keep the latter in ſuch effectual operation, as will be ſufficient for the exigencies of the former. This calamity does not always ariſe from the exprences being greater than the reſources; it more commonly takes its origin from ſome or all of the following capital errors of finance:

1ſt. In the aſſeſſment and collection; as when the tax is not laid in ſeaſon, or is ſo laid that it does not operate by way of equality on every part of the community; when the tax is conſumed in the collection, by an over number of officers or other needleſs expence; by the embezzlement of the officers, &c. &c. Of this kind of error are, all free quarters of troops, all forcible impreſſing of ſupplies or ſervices for the public, &c. &c. becauſe theſe bring the public burden in an over proportion on a few, by which not only the few are oppreſſed, but the whole community ſuffers. Injuſtice always carries damage with it; thoſe who do not ſuffer, ſee they are liable to like injury, and of courſe are in fear—their peace and eaſe are not ſecure.

2d. By waſte or want of œconomy in the expenditure; as where the money is paid for purpoſes diverſe from thoſe for which it was granted and appropriated; when the public movements are ſo ill contrived and managed, as to coſt more money than is neceſſary; when uſeleſs projects are undertaken; when the public property is ſuffered to waſte, decay or periſh for want of due care and proper diſpoſal of it; want of diſcernment and diſcretion to pay the moſt preſſing demands firſt, and let thoſe debts lie unpaid, that can remain with the leaſt damage, whenever it ſo happens that there is not money on hand enough to ſatisfy all the demands. A great deal depends on this kind of diſcretion, when the demands may happen to exceed the ſupplies, &c. &c.

3d. By ſuffering the public credit to decay: This is an amazing waſte of the public wealth; for when a man's credit runs low, he muſt be in difficulty to find people that will truſt him at all, cannot expect a good choice or to be well ſerved, and after all, over and above the intereſt and other doceurs, he muſt expect to pay heavily for the *riſk* of truſting him. When a prodigal's eſtate comes to be devoured by premiums, intereſt and diſcount, when he begins to receive 50l. or 80l. and give ſecurity for 100l. his fortune muſt grow deſperate ſoon. It is the ſame caſe with the public; and in this way no nation on earth can hold it out long. Every degree of this miſery brings an increaſe with it, and if it cannot be ſtopped, a bankruptcy muſt enſue.

I mention theſe particulars only to ſhew, that a financier is the moſt natural and ſure guard againſt theſe miſchiefs, as well as the moſt able and likely perſon to remedy them. The man that finds all the money that is to be expended, is the moſt likely man on earth to ſpy out any errors in the revenue or expenditures, and to keep the public faith ſacred and inviolate, as his own perſonal happineſs, fortune and character, will be immediately affected by theſe errors; and as he is ſuppoſed to be a man of the beſt abilities and ſtrong attention to buſineſs, and that he devotes his whole time and powers to this branch or department only, he muſt be preſumed to underſtand it the beſt, to inſpect every part of it with the moſt pervading eye, to ſpy out the errors ſooneſt, and to have the beſt ability and diſpoſition to apply the moſt natural, ſpeedy and effectual remedy. That which is every body's buſineſs is commonly no body's. In any aggregate bodies, where many men make up a board, they can throw off the blame of any miſmanagement from one to another, &c. which cannot be the caſe when the truſt is committed to a ſingle perſon. Beſides, from the nature and duty, the deſign and uſes of this office, it appears moſt plain and evident, that *it muſt be the work of* ONE MIND. Its object is ſo vaſt and complex, and the action conſiſts in comparing, fitting and balancing ſo many different things to and with each other, that it cannot be otherwiſe done than by the attention of a *ſingle mind.* In a ſtate of quietude, when ſmall expenditures are neceſſary, little experience, ſkill or œconomy may do; but when the expenditures grow vaſt, and require a ſtrong draft on every reſource of the revenue, then ſkill, attention, order and method become eſſentially neceſſary. A ſmall ſhed may be built without ſkillful workmen, but in a building which requires a thouſand pieces of timber to be framed together, a head workman, of ſkill and attention, becomes abſolutely neceſſary to regulate and controul the whole work; and in the ſmalleſt frames, ſuch a workman is very deſireable and uſeful, though not ſo eſſentially and abſolutely neceſſary. It follows then, that every community, every nation, every ſtate, ought to have a financier to controul the revenues and expenditures, and preſerve the public faith inviolate. We have tried it on five years without one, I am fully of opinion that we cannot be worſted the five next years with one; and therefore, as the quacks ſay of their noſtrums, it will do no hurt. There is a probability of ſucceſs, the expence is ſmall, it is at leaſt worth a trial. As this is the firſt eſſay of the kind that has appeared here, it cannot reaſonably be ſuppoſed that it ſhould be perfect; and I hope thoſe who find faults in this, will mend them in more perfect exhibitions of their own, that our country may reap all advantage from the beſt and moſt correct wiſdom of all its inhabitants.

Philadelphia, January 8, 1781.

RICHMOND *(Virginia) January* 13.

A narrative of the late incurſion made by the enemy to this place.

On the 31ſt of December a letter from a private gentleman to General Nelſon reached this place, notifying, that in the morning of the preceding day, twenty ſeven ſail of veſſels had entered the capes, and from the tenor of the letter there was reaſon to expect, within a few hours, farther intelligence whether they were friends or foes, their force, and other circumſtances. General Nelſon went immediately into the lower country, with powers to call on the militia in that quarter, or to act otherwiſe as exigencies ſhould require. The call of the militia from the middle and upper counties was not made till intelligence could be received that the fleet was certainly hoſtile. No farther intelligence came till the ſecond inſtant, when the former was confirmed; it was aſcertained that they were enmies, and had advanced up James-river to Warraſqueak-bay. All arrangements were immediately taken for calling in a ſufficient body of militia for oppoſition. In the night of the third, advice was received that they were at anchor oppoſite James-town. Williamſburg was then ſuppoſed to be their object; the wind however, which had hitherto been unfavourable, ſhifted fair, and the tide being alſo in their favour, they aſcended the river to Kennon's that evening, and with the next tide came up to Weſtover, having on their way taken poſſeſſion of the battery at Hoods, by which two or three of their veſſels had received ſome damage, but which was of neceſſity abandoned by the ſmall garriſon of fifty men placed there, on the enemy's landing to inveſt the works. Intelligence of the enemy's having quitted the ſtation at James-town, from which it was ſuppoſed they meant to land for Williamſburg, and that they had got in the evening to Kennon's, reached this place at five o'clock in the morning of the fourth, this was the firſt indication of their meaning to penetrate towards Richmond or Peterſburg. As the orders for drawing the militia hither had been given but two days, no oppoſition was in readineſs. Every effort was therefore neceſſary to withdraw the arms and other military ſtores, records, &c. from this place: Every effort was accordingly exerted to convey them to the foundery and labaratory, till about ſun-ſet of that day, when intelligence was received that the enemy had landed at Weſtover: From this it appeared that Richmond, and not Peterſburg, was their object; it became neceſſary to remove every thing which remained here acroſs the river, as well as what had been carried to the foundery and labaratory; which operation was continued till the enemy approached very near. They marched from Weſtover at two o'clock in the afternoon of the fourth, and entered Richmond at one o'clock in the afternoon of the fifth. A regiment of infantry and about fifty horſe continued on, without halting, to the foundery; they burnt that, the boring-mill, the magazine, and two other houſes, and proceeded to Weſtham, but nothing being in their power there, they retired to Richmond. The next morning they burnt ſome buildings of public and ſome of private property, with what ſtores remained in them; deſtroyed a great quantity of private ſtores, and about twelve o'clock retired towards Weſtover, where they encamped within the neck the next day. The loſs ſuſtained is not yet accurately known. At this place about 300 muſkets, ſome ſoldiers cloathing to a ſmall amount, ſulphur, ſome Quarter-maſters ſtores, of which 120 ſides of leather was the principal article, part of the artificers tools, and three waggons; beſides which, five braſs 4 pounders, which had been ſunk in the river, were diſcovered to them, raiſed and carried off. At the foundery about five tons of powder was thrown into the canal, of which there will be a conſiderable ſaving by remanufacturing it. Part of the papers belonging to the Auditor's office, and the books and papers of the Council-office, which were ordered to Weſtham, but in the confuſion carried by miſtake to the foundery, were alſo deſtroyed. The roof of the foundery was burnt, but the ſtacks of chimnies and furnaces not at all injured. Within leſs than 48 hours from the time of their landing, and 19 from our knowing their deſtination, they had penetrated 33 miles, done the whole injury, and retired. Our militia, diſperſed over a large tract of country, can be called in but ſlowly. On the day the enemy advanced to this place, 200 only were embodied, they were of this town and neighbourhood, and were too few to do any thing effectual. The enemy's forces are commanded by the parricide Arnold.

To be LET for a Rent in Produce,

And entered on the 25th of March next,

A PLANTATION,

CONTAINING about 220 acres, ſituate near the Croſs-Roads, New-London townſhip, Cheſter county, now in tenure of James Nethery; there is about 75 acres of upland cleared, and about 45 acres of excellent bottom and watered meadow, a thriving orchard of beſt grafted fruit trees, kitchen garden and cyder preſs, a good two ſtory houſe and large kitchen, a well of excellent water at the door, a log barn, good ſtabling, &c.. This place is well adapted for a ſtock farm; and a perſon capable of keeping a large ſtock on it would be moſt agreeable. Enquire of WILLIAM MILLER, in Front-ſtreet, between Cheſnut and Walnut-ſtreets, Philadelphia.

One Thouſand Dollars Reward.

STOLEN in the night of the 20th inſtant, out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, living at the ſign of Admiral Warren, in Eaſt Whiteland townſhip, Cheſter county, A Cheſnut Brown MARE, about 14 hands and a half high, ſeven years old next ſpring, ſlim made, has a white ſpot on the off ſide before, ſome white hair in her forehead, a white ſpot on the near ſide of her hip, one of her hind feet white, black mane and tail, paces, trots and canters, carries remarkably gay, and when rode carries her tail to the off ſide. Whoever ſecures ſaid mare and thief, ſo that he be brought to conviction, ſhall have the above reward, or *Five Hundred Dollars* for the mare, with reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by

Jan. 22, 1781. ¶ PETER MATHER.

Brandywine Hundred, New-Caſtle County, Jan. 22, 1781.

One Thouſand Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Brandywine Hundred, between 5 and 6 miles from Brandywine-bridge, in the night of the 16th inſt. a likely dark brown MARE, upwards of 14 hands high, about 12 years old, canters well, a natural trotter, has a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, ſome white hairs in her tail, ſome ſaddle-marks, three white ſpots on her ſhoulders, and is part blooded. The thief was ſeen by the neighbours; he had ſtole a MARE, with a new ſaddle and bridle from John Long, which mare he rode a few miles, then turned her looſe, and ſtole the above deſcribed mare, on which he put Long's ſaddle and bridle; he is a ſhort ſet fellow, wore a brown jacket, round hat and white ſtockings. Whoever ſecures the mare, ſaddle and bridle, ſo as they may be had again, ſhall have Five Hundred Dollars reward, and Five Hundred Dollars more for the thief, if brought to juſtice, paid by

¶ WILLIAM SMITH, Milwright.

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

MADE his eſcape from the conſtable of Eaſt-Fallowfield townſhip, Cheſter county, on the night of the 10th of this inſtant January, a fellow, named JOHN SANDELAND, who was committed for felony; is of a middle ſize, down look, round viſage, brown hair, tied behind; had on, when he made his eſcape, an old felt hat, an old blanket coat, with a white jacket, and a red one under it, buckſkin breeches, ribbed ſtockings, old pumps, appears to be between 30 and 40 years of age. Any perſon apprehending ſaid fellow, and ſecuring him in any goal in this State, ſhall have the above reward, giving me timely notice, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ ABRAHAM WOLFINGTON.

CAME into the incloſure of the ſubſcriber, in Weſt-Caln townſhip, Cheſter county, about five weeks ago, a little BAY HORSE, a white blaze down his face, ſhod all round when he came. The owner, proving property and paying charges, may have him again.

January 19. ¶ JOHN FLEMING.

BROKE into the incloſures of the ſubſcriber, living in the Diſtrict of Southwark, about the firſt of October, a red and white BULL, two years old. The owner, by applying, proving his property and paying charges, may have him again. ¶ JOSEPH WILLIAMSON.

BOSTON, *January* 12.

A prize arrived at Newbury Port from Ireland, which place ſhe left the latter end of October, brings an account of a great riot taking place there before ſhe ſailed, occaſioned by recruiting parties arriving there from England to inliſt men; one of the parties ſlipping money into the ſleeves and pockets of the inhabitants (as this town once experienced) and then ſwearing they had inliſted, cauſed the above riot, when the recruiting party fired upon and killed ſundry of the inhabitants, which cauſed a general riſe of that brave people, who immediately ſecured that party, tried, condemned and hung them.-----They then ſecured the other parties, and ſent them for England, with an account of the above tragedy, to their tyrannic maſter, and his blood thirſty myrmidons.

PROVIDENCE, January 6.

We learn that the armament which lately ſailed from the Havannah is ſafely arrived at Penſacola, and that a body of Spaniſh troops have been landed there.

It is reported, that the 34th Britiſh regiment was lately loſt, in attempting to croſs one of the lakes.

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 24.

Yeſterday intelligence was received by Council, that in October laſt the Ontario, a new ſhip of 20 guns, bound to Canada, was loſt on the Lake, with Colonel Bolton and 350 men of the 34th Britiſh regiment on board, who all periſhed. [*This confirms the article relative to that regiment under the Providence head*]

An Account of the late Diſturbances in the PENNSYLVANIA LINE.

AS the public will probably expect ſome account of the late unhappy movements in the Pennſylvania Line, and the proceedings had thereupon, we have, from authentic documents, enabled ourſelves to give the following conciſe narrative of that tranſaction.

It appears, that conſiderable diſcontents had for ſome time taken place amongſt the ſoldiers, on account of uncertain inliſtments, deficiencies of cloathing, arrearages of pay, and the depreciation of the currency; which, as yet, extended no farther than private complaints and murmurs. Whatever real cauſes of diſcontent, in ſome of theſe particulars, might have been occaſioned by the public neceſſities, owing to diſappointments, unavoidable in times of war and invaſion, it is evident, that they were greatly exaggerated by the influence of too great a mixture of Britiſh deſerters in the Pennſylvania line. It is more than probable, that this diſſatisfaction would not have aſſumed the formidable aſpect in which it afterwards appeared, had not concurrent circumſtances adminiſtered the occaſion.

New-Year's day, being a day of cuſtomary feſtivity, an extra proportion of rum was ſerved out to the ſoldiers. This, together with what they were able to purchaſe in the neighbourhood of the line, was ſufficient to enflame the minds of men, already pre-diſpoſed by a mixture of real and imaginary injuries, to break forth into outrage and diſorder. As ſoon as night came on, the camp was obſerved to be in great confuſion, and by eleven o'clock became quite tumultuous; the troops avowedly threw off all obedience, and prepared to march. In vain did Gen. Wayne, and the officers of the line, exert themſelves to reduce the mutiny and reſtore order and diſcipline; the affair had gone too far to yield to their exertions, and one of the officers unhappily loſt his life in the attempt.

At length the line left their camp, in a moſt tumultuous and diſorderly manner, and marched to Princeton, where they fixed their quarters.

General Wayne, uncertain whether this mutiny aroſe from Britiſh influence and diſaffection, or only from the grievances they ſo loudly complained of, thought it moſt prudent to get this diſorderly body, if poſſible, organiſed into ſome regularity, in which ſituation the mutineers might be treated with and the truth diſcovered. To this he was the more encouraged, as they had repeatedly and in the ſtrongeſt terms denied any tincture of diſaffection, or any intentions of deſerting to the enemy. He accordingly recommended it to them to chooſe a number of Serjeants, to ſit as a Board and repreſent their grievances, ſo that redreſs might be had, if their complaints ſhould appear to be well founded. This advice they readily attended to; a Board of Serjeants was accordingly formed, and the buſineſs ſeemed to put on a more manageable appearance.

Intelligence of this affair was ſoon conveyed to New-York. The enemy were highly elated on the occaſion, and exerted themſelves to the utmoſt, not abating their diligence, although the rain poured down inceſſantly. Four or five thouſand troops were immediately embarked, in order to make a deſcent on Jerſey at South-Amboy, under a full perſwaſion that the Pennſylvania line waited only an opportunity to join the Britiſh troops. They were confirmed in this idea by a perſon from Woodbridge, who went over to Staten-Iſland and informed, that ſuch was the determination of the Board of Serjeants.

On the arrival of this news at Philadelphia, the Preſident of the State, and a Committee of Congreſs, attended by the Pennſylvania Troop of Horſe, ſet out for Trenton.

In the mean time, ſome negociations had taken place between the Board of Serjeants and General Wayne; but not to any effect. The General was yet in doubt as to the real deſigns of the mutineers; but a circumſtance now occurred, which ſeemed to evince the fidelity of the diſcontented troops. A ſpy from New-York, attended by a guide, appeared before the Board of Serjeants, with a paper, rolled in ſheet-lead, intimating that if the Pennſylvania line would direct their march towards South-River, a large body of Britiſh troops ſhould be ready to receive them; and promiſing very large emoluments to every ſoldier who ſhould thus deſert his country's cauſe. No ſooner did this emiſſary make his errand known, but the Board of Serjeants rejected the propoſal with diſdain, and ſent the ſpy with his companion under guard to Gen. Wayne, with a reſerve, however, that they ſhould be redelivered to the Board, if demanded.

Preſident Reed having, on the 6th, advanced near Princeton, wrote a letter to General Wayne, in which he expreſſed ſome doubts as to the propriety of going within the picquets of the inſurgents. This letter being ſhewn to the Serjeants, they immediately wrote to the Preſident in theſe words.—"Your Excellency need not be in the leaſt "afraid or apprehenſive of any irregularities or ill treat-"ment, that the whole line would be very happy how ex-"pedient your Excellency would be, in ſettling the unhap-"py affair."

Encouraged by theſe circumſtances, but without any great confidence in them, more eſpecially as the Board of Serjeants had demanded the ſpies from General Wayne, and at this time had them in poſſeſſion, his Excellency determined to venture amongſt them. That he had no firm dependance on their pacific aſſurances, appears by a paſſage in a letter written to the Vice-Preſident at Philadelphia, juſt before he went into Princeton; wherein he ſays,----"I have but one life, and my country has the firſt "claim to it. I therefore go with the chearfulneſs which "attends performing a neceſſary, though not a pleaſant "duty."----Upon his entry into Princeton, the whole line was drawn up for his reception, and every mark of military honour and reſpect ſhewn him. After this interview, the negociation commenced in regular form. During the treaty the Preſident had the addreſs to perſwade the mutineers to advance to Trenton; for, notwithſtanding all favourable appearances, he ſtill remained jealous of their ſituation.

After a correſpondence of ſome days, in which great tenaciouſneſs was ſhewn on the part of the malcontents, and equity with firmneſs on the part of his Excellency, articles of agreement were finally aſſented to and confirmed on both ſides.

The Articles were as follow, viz.

PROPOSALS *made to the Non-commiſſioned Officers and Soldiers of the* Pennſylvania Line, *at* Princeton, January 7, 1781.

HIS Excellency *Joſeph Reed*, Eſquire, Preſident, and the Honourable Brigadier-General *Potter*, of the Council of *Pennſylvania*, having heard the Complaints of the Soldiers, as repreſented by the Sergeants, inform them, that they are fully authorized to redreſs reaſonable Grievances, and they have the fulleſt Diſpoſition to make them as eaſy as poſſible; for which End they propoſe,

Firſt. That no non-commiſſioned Officer or Soldier ſhall be detained beyond the Time for which he freely and voluntarily engaged; but where they appear to have been in any Reſpect compelled to enter or ſign, ſuch Enliſtment to be deemed void, and the Soldier diſcharged.

Secondly. To ſettle who are and who are not bound to ſtay, three Perſons to be appointed by the Preſident and the Council, who are to examine into the Terms of Enliſtment;—where the original Enliſtments cannot be found, the Soldier's Oath to be admitted to prove the Time and Terms of Enliſtment, and the Soldier to be diſcharged upon his Oath of the Condition of the Enliſtment.

Thirdly. Wherever any Soldier has enliſted for three Years or during the War, he is to be diſcharged, unleſs he ſhall appear afterwards to have re-enliſted voluntarily and freely.—The Gratuity of *One Hundred Dollars* given by Congreſs, not to be reckoned as a Bounty, or any Men detained in Conſequence of that Gratuity.—The Commiſſioners to be appointed by the Preſident and Council, to adjuſt any Difficulties which may ariſe on this Article alſo.

Fourthly. The Auditors to attend as ſoon as poſſible, to ſettle the Depreciation with the Soldiers and give them Certificates.—Their Arrearages of Pay to be made up as ſoon as Circumſtances will admit.

Fifthly. A pair of Shoes, Overalls and Shirt, will be delivered to each Soldier in a few days, as they are already purchaſed and ready to be ſent foward, whenever the line ſhall be ſettled.—Thoſe who are diſcharged to receive the above Articles at *Trenton*, producing the General's Diſcharge.

The Preſident hopes that no Soldier of the *Pennſylvania* Line will break his Bargain, or go from the Contract made with the Public—and they may depend upon it, that the utmoſt Care will be taken to furniſh them with every Neceſſary fitting for a Soldier.

The Preſident will recommend to the State to take ſome favourable Notice of thoſe who engaged for the War.

The Commiſſioners will attend at *Trenton*, where the Clothing and the Stores will be immediately brought, and the Regiments to be ſettled with in their Order. A Field-Officer of each Regiment to attend during the Settlement of his Regiment.

Purſuant to General *Wayne*'s Orders of the 2d Inſtant, no Man to be brought to any Trial or Cenſure for what has happened on or ſince New-Year's Day, but all Matters to be buried in Oblivion.

JOS. REED,
JAMES POTTER.

On the concluſion of the above articles the two emiſſaries were again delivered up; but his Excellency having been informed by General Wayne, that at the time they were firſt brought to him, he had promiſed the two ſoldiers who conducted them *Fifty Guineas* each, as a reward for their fidelity, he determined to fulfil this engagement; and accordingly ſent for thoſe men, and offered them the promiſed gratuity. This, however, they declined accepting, ſaying, that they only obeyed the orders of their ſuperiors the Board of Serjeants. The *Hundred Guineas* were then offered to the Board of Serjeants, who returned this remarkable anſwer;—"Agreeable to the informa-"tion of two Serjeants of our Board, who waited on your "Excellency, that in conſideration of the two ſpies they "informed the remainder of the Board that your Excel-"lency has been pleaſed to offer a ſum of gold, as a "compenſation for our fidelity; but as it has not been "for the ſake, or through any expectation of receiving a "reward, but for the zeal and love of our country that "we ſent them immediately to General Wayne, we there-"fore do not conſider ourſelves intitled to any other re-"ward but the love of our country, and do jointly agree "that we ſhall accept of no other."

The two ſpies were tried by a Court-martial on the 10th, and being duly convicted, were executed on the 11th, agreeable to their ſentence, near the great road leading from Philadelphia to Trenton-ferry.

However unjuſtifiable the conduct of the Pennſylvania Line may and ought to be deemed in the firſt inſtance, it muſt be acknowledged, that they conducted themſelves in the buſineſs, culpable as it was, with unexpected order and regularity. And their fidelity in refuſing the large offers made by the enemy, in delivering up the ſpies, and in refuſing the *Hundred Guineas* they had ſo juſtly merited, exhibits an inſtance of true patriotiſm and diſintereſtedneſs, not to be found amongſt mercenary troops, who bear arms for pay and ſubſiſtence only, uninſpired by their country's rights, or the juſtice of the cauſe which they have engaged to ſupport.

In purſuance of the articles agreed to and the plan adopted, Commiſſioners have been appointed to ſettle with the diſcontented ſoldiers, man by man; their terms of inliſtment carefully enquired into; their wants ſupplied, money advanced on account of pay, and certificates given for the remainder. The Commiſſioners have already made a conſiderable progreſs in this buſineſs, to general ſatsfaction, and this diſagreeable affair is likely to have a better iſſue than could have been expected from its firſt appearances.

During the whole of this unhappy diſturbance, his Excellency Governor Livingſton exerted himſelf with great prudence and activity. The Jerſey militia were called upon, and turned out in great force, with a readineſs which has diſtinguiſhed them in all emergencies during the war.

Yeſterday morning, between one and two o'clock, we had a moſt violent ſtorm of wind, accompanied with ſnow; during the ſtorm ſeveral veſſels broke looſe from the wharves, and drove over to the Jerſey ſhore, ſome of which it is feared will be loſt.

To be Sold by the Subſcriber,

On WEDNESDAY, the Fourteenth of February next,

By public Vendue,

At the COFFEE-HOUSE, at TEN o'Clock in the Morning, the following

Dwelling-Houſes, Stores, Lots of Ground, and Wharf on Delaware River,

According to the Draught or Plan, to be ſeen at the Coffee-houſe,

No. 2. Being a Brick Houſe, two ſtories high in Front-ſtreet and three ſtories high in Water-ſtreet, with the lot of ground whereon it ſtands, ſituate on the bank, between Front-ſtreet and Water-ſtreet, now in the tenure of James Reynolds.

No. 1. Being another Brick Houſe, adjoining of No. 2. three ſtories high in Front-ſtreet and four ſtories high in Water-ſtreet, with the lot of ground whereon it ſtands; now in the tenure of Richard Humphreys.

No. 8. Being another Brick Houſe, adjoining that of No. 1. three ſtories high in Front-ſtreet and four ſtories high in Water-ſtreet, with the lot of ground whereon it ſtands; now in the tenure of Rachel Lawrence, and others.

No. 5. Being a Brick Houſe, four ſtories high, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Market or High-ſtreet, and on the eaſt ſide of Water-ſtreet, with the lot of ground whereon it ſtands; now in the tenure of John Campbell.

No. 6. Being another Brick Houſe, four ſtories high, adjoining that of No. 5. ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Market or High-ſtreet, with the lot of ground whereon it ſtands; now in the tenure of John Campbell.

No. 7. Being another Brick Houſe, four ſtories high, adjoining that of No. 6. ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Market or High-ſtreet, with the lot of ground whereon it ſtands, and a ſmall yard adjoining, 6 feet 6 inches in width, and 28 feet and 3 inches in length; now in the tenure of Robert Turner.

No. 9. Being a Tobacconiſt's Shop and Wooden Building, one ſtory high, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Market or High-ſtreet, with the lot of ground whereon it ſtands; now in the tenure of Henry Cavenaugh.

No. 10. Being a Wooden Store, one ſtory high, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Market or High-ſtreet, and on the eaſt ſide of a 10 foot paſſage, with the lot of ground whereon it ſtands; now in the tenure of Fiſher and Roberts.

No. 11. Being a Wooden Store, one ſtory high, adjoining that of No. 10, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Market or High-ſtreet, with the lot of ground whereon it ſtands; now in the tenure of Fiſher and Roberts; together with the wharff, 33 feet 6 inches in breadth, and extending eaſtward into the river Delaware.

No. 3. Being a two ſtory Brick Dwelling-Houſe, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Water-ſtreet, and on the ſouth ſide of a 10 feet alley, with the lot of ground whereon it ſtandeth.

No. 4. Being a two ſtory Brick Building, formerly uſed as a granary, adjoining that of No. 3; ſituate on the ſouth ſide of a 10 feet alley, with the lot of ground whereon it ſtandeth.

No. 14. Being two Brick Stores, two ſtories high, adjoining that of No. 4, with the lot of ground whereon they ſtand.

No. 13. Being two more Brick Stores, two ſtories high, adjoining thoſe of No. 14, with the lot of ground whereon they ſtand.

No. 12. Being a Cooper's Shop, with the lot of ground whereon it ſtandeth, 15 feet 6 inches by 18 feet, and the wharff 26 feet 6 inches in breadth, and extending eaſtward into the river Delaware.

N. B. Theſe laſt five Numbers are now in the tenure of Fiſher and Roberts, and the purchaſers thereof, as well as the purchaſers of the houſes and lots on the ſouth ſide of Market or High-ſtreet, from No. 5 to 11, inclusive, ſhall have an equal uſe and privilege of the ſaid ten feet alley, from Water-ſtreet eaſtward as far as the utmoſt extent of lot No. 11, and the vacant ground on both ſides of the ſame alley not built on, always to remain open, and the like uſe and privilege of the ten feet paſſage from the ſaid alley and vacant grounds into Market-ſtreet, for the accommodation of the whole, and from the end of the ſaid ten feet alley at the extent of lot No. 11, the purchaſers ſhall have the privilege of a ſink or water-courſe, only, into the river Delaware.

The terms of payment ſhall be made known at the time of ſale.

JOHN BAYARD, Auctioneer.

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons who have any demands againſt the Eſtate of JOHN JAMES, late of Coventry township, Cheſter county, deceaſed, that they bring in their accounts, to be adjuſted and paid; and thoſe indebted to the ſaid eſtate are requeſted to ſettle their accounts, and pay the ſame againſt the firſt day of March next, as their neglect will oblige the ſubſcriber to proceed againſt them as the law directs. † EVAN JAMES, Adminiſtrator.

Coventry, January 15, 1781.

New Britain, Bucks county, Dec. 20, 1780.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Auguſt laſt, three ſtray SHEEP, viz. one EWE, one WEATHER, and a laſt ſpring RAM LAMB: they are marked with a Half-penny in the off ear. The owner is requeſted to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take them away ¶ BENJAMIN JOHN.

Advertiſements omitted will be in our next.

FOR SALE,
BY
EDWARD BARTHOLOMEW,
In Third-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets,
A quantity of Imported HIDES, of an excellent quality; a quantity of Dreſſed CALF-SKINS and DEER-SKINS; and a few barrels of TANNERS and LINSEED OIL.

A neat Aſſortment of CALICOES,
And a Parcel of COARSE LINENS,
Juſt imported for Sale, per the Brig Patty, Captain Reed, from L'Orient, by
JOHN WOODWARD,
In Front-ſtreet, near Walnut-ſtreet. ¶

BILLS of EXCHANGE,
On France or Holland,
TO BE SOLD,
For Specie or Continental Currency.
Apply to
WILLIAM TURNBULL, & Co.
At their Store, on Plumſtead's Wharff.
Where may alſo be had a general Aſſortment of European GOODS, by the Piece or Package.

TO BE SOLD,

A GRIST MILL, with two pair of ſtones, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in Fileſgrove townſhip, in the State of New-Jerſey, containing 130 acres. Alſo one other meſſuage or tenement and tract of land, adjoining the above, containing 45 acres. The whole is in good order. For terms apply to PHILIP ULRICK, living on the premiſes. ‡

CAME to the plantation of Abraham Lettens, on Ridge road, on the 15th of December laſt, a dark brown COW, with ſome white on her belly and tail, the right ear ſlit, and two pieces cut out of the left. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. ¶ NICHOLAS SMITH.

Philadelphia, January 7, 1781.
Juſt PUBLISHED and to be SOLD, by,
FRANCIS BAILEY,
THE
Continental POCKET ALMANAC,
For the year of our Lord 1781:
CONTAINING, beſides the tables common in an Almanac, a repreſentation of the figures of the Devil and General Arnold, as paraded through the ſtreets, September 30, 1780; —The ſcale of depreciation as fixed by the General Aſſembly of Pennſylvania; —Liſts of the Members of Congreſs, and of the Civil Officers of this State.

COUNTRY SEAT.
TO BE LETT,
A CONVENIENT two ſtory brick HOUSE and KITCHEN, in good repair, ſituate in Turner's Lane, about three miles from the city of Philadelphia, with 15 acres of good land, good orchard, with a variety of good fruit. Poſſeſſion to be given on the firſt of March next. Enquire of Mrs. CARMICK, in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, above Fourth-ſtreet.
N. B. A convenient STABLE, in Elfrey's alley, to be lett. Enquire as above.

Philadelphia, January 9, 1781.
Twelve Dollars in Specie Reward.
RUN away from the ſubſcriber, on Friday night, a Mulattoe LAD, named NAT, ſlim made, about 20 years of age, a ſmart active fellow, born in this city; had on a ſmall hat, fiercely cocked, a brown kerſey waiſtcoat, almoſt new, an under veſt of green baize, a white ſhirt, black leather breeches, yarn ſtockings, and a pair of ſoaled ſhoes, patched at the ſides; he alſo took with him a pair of ſpotted breeches and yellow veſt. Whoever will apprehend and confine him in any goal within the Thirteen States, ſhall be intitled to the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by
† JOSEPH WHARTON.

TO BE LETT,
And entered upon the firſt day of April next,
THAT noted and well accuſtomed TAVERN and PLANTATION, known by the name of the SORREL HORSE, in Cheſter county, on Lancaſter road, about 14 miles from Philadelphia, lately kept by Michael Stadleman, deceaſed, but now in the tenure of Jacob Waggoner. The terms to be made known the firſt day of February next, on the premiſes, by the guardians.
N. B. The excellency of the ſtand makes it neceſſary to be known that none need apply but ſuch as come well recommended. †

January 6, 1781.
WAS ſtopt about eight days ago, two HORSES, the one a black gelding, ſuppoſed to be 6 years old, about 15 hands high, with a ſmall blaze in his face; the other an iron grey gelding, about 14 hands high. Alſo a ſaddle and one piſtol, ſome home made linen, one pair of gloves, all ſuppoſed to be ſtolen. The owner or owners are deſired to come, prove their property, and take them away, paying charges to DAVID BRIGS, living in Lower Merion townſhip, Philadelphia county, and State of Pennſylvania. †

CAME to the meadow of the ſubſcriber, living in Darby townſhip, Cheſter county, in May laſt, a bay FILLEY, ſuppoſed to be riſing three years old, with a ſtar and two white feet. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.
¶ JESSE BONSALL.

Bohemia Manor, May 26, 1780.
CAME to the ſubſcriber's plantation, on Sunday, the 21ſt inſtant, a dark bay HORSE, five years old, natural pacer, ſhod all round, a ſtar in his forehead, and branded R S on the off ſhoulder. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property and take him away.
¶ ALEXANDER STUART.

OF HIS EXCELLENCY
George Waſhington, Eſq;
A new Impreſſion in Metzotinto;
From the original Picture belonging to the State of Pennſylvania;
Poſter Size, i. e. 14 Inches by 10 Inches, excluſive of the Margin;
Price TWO DOLLARS, or the Value thereof in current Money; or SIX POUNDS per Dozen to Shop-keepers, or Perſons going abroad.
Any Perſons wanting the ſaid Prints will apply to
CHARLES W. PEALE,
At the Corner of Third and Lombard-ſtreets.

JUST IMPORTED,
AND TO BE SOLD BY
JOSEPH WOOD,
By wholeſale, in Second-ſtreet, between Market and Arch Streets, oppoſite the Baptiſt Meeting-Houſe,
AN elegant Aſſortment of the neweſt faſhioned Gilt and Plated BUTTONS;
Plated SPURS, by the Dozen or Pair; Alſo
A ſmall Aſſortment of SADLERY, conſiſting of Bridle Bitts and Bradoons, Saddle and Loop Nails, Staples and Plates, &c. &c.
He has alſo for SALE,
Beſt Plated Shoe-Buckles; flowered and plain Lawns by the Piece; black Velvet and Corduroys; Green and Bohea Tea; Cheſhire and Glouceſter Cheeſe by the Hundred Weight; mould Candles by the Box; White-chapel and common Needles by the Thouſand or Hundred.

TO BE SOLD, BY
LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH,
The Third Wharf below the Bridge,
TANNERS OIL,
Liſbon WINE, of the Vintage 75 and 77;
BEEF in Barrels;
BARR-IRON;
Superfine and common FLOUR;
BURR MIDDLINGS;
INDIAN CORN;
Virginia and Maryland TOBACCO;
CHALK in Caſks;
RUM in Hogſheads;
A WHIP SAW, with Iron Blocks for Ginn.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be Sold by
JAMES DAVIDSON,
At the north eaſt corner of Market and Second-ſtreets,
PUBLIC GOOD,
Being an EXAMINATION into the
Claim of Virginia to the vacant weſtern Territory,
And of the RIGHT of
The United States to the Same:
To which is added,
Propoſals for laying off a new State;
To be applied as a Fund for carrying on the War, or redeeming the national Debt.
By the Author of Common Senſe.
N. B. Gentlemen who have ſubſcribed for the above Pamphlet, are requeſted to ſend the amount of their Subſcriptions to Mr. Davidſon. ¶

TO BE SOLD,
Or LETT for a Term of Years,
A Lot of about ſix Acres of LAND,
with the Ruins of a large Brick Houſe thereon, ſituated on Poplar Lane, in the Northern Liberties.
A Plantation in Abington Townſhip,
containing 107 Acres of Land, with a good Dwelling-houſe thereon; late the Eſtate of John Knight.
A Moiety of 43 Acres of Land, in
Germantown, on the Main-ſtreet, adjoining Lands of John Bringhurſt and Dr. Warner; late the Eſtate of Abraham Paſtorius.
A Moiety of 100 Acres of Land, in
Whitpaine Townſhip, adjoining Lands of James Morris and John Roberts; late the Eſtate of Iſaac Taylor.
Enquire at the Univerſity of
¶ JAMES CANNON.

WANTED,
A ſober induſtrious WOMAN, who will undertake common Cooking for a large Family, where there are ſeveral to do the Drudgery. Such a Perſon will meet with good Encouragement, by enquiring of the Printers hereof.

A GARDENER
Is wanted immediately, to work and manage a Garden a little Way out of Town. Any Perſon, deſirous and capable of ſuch an Undertaking, will meet with good Encouragement, by applying to the Printers, or at the Houſe of the French Conſul, in Arch-ſtreet. ¶

SUPPOSED to be turned into the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Upper Providence townſhip, Cheſter county, on the ſecond of November laſt, a brown HORSE, with a ſtar and a ſnip, his two hind feet white, branded on the near ſhoulder, but not ſo plain as to make out what it is, ſuppoſed to be about 13 years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take him away.
¶ SAMUEL WORRALL.

Philadelphia, December 25, 1780.
Two Thouſand Dollars Reward.
RAN away this evening from the ſubſcriber, a negroe wench named *MARIA*, alias *AMORITTA*; ſhe is about thirty-four years of age, tall and well made, her face long, and features more regular than are common with her colour: ſhe had on, or took with her, a pale blue and white fine ſhort linſey gown and petticoat almoſt new, a new petticoat of tow linen, a pair of mens ſhoes, good ſhifts of brown homeſpun linen, and aprons of the ſame. It is ſuppoſed ſhe will endeavour to get into the *Jerſeys*, as ſhe came from thence, and once lived with Mr. *Thomas Lowrey*, of *Flemmington*; but it is ſuſpected ſhe is now lurking in this city, or concealed by ſome free negroes.
She alſo took with her—her female child named *JANE*, about four years old, well made, fat, round faced, and lively: had on, or took with her, a blue and white linſey frock.
Whoever will deliver the ſaid Wench and Child to the ſubſcriber in *Philadelphia*, ſhall have the above reward.
¶ JOHN DUFFIELD.
N. B. All perſons are forbid to harbour her at their peril.

TO BE SOLD,
A Lot of Ground, ſituate on the North ſide of Walnut-ſtreet, 24 feet 9 inches front, and 235 feet deep, to a ſtreet called George-ſtreet (to be laid out half way between ſaid Walnut-ſtreet and Cheſnut-ſtreet, 40 feet wide) adjoining lands of James Logan.
A Paſture Lot, near Spring-Garden,
containing 2 acres, adjoining lands of William Wells.
Alſo, a Lot ſituate in Germantown
main-ſtreet, containing one acre and 43 ſquare perches, 100 feet front on ſaid main-ſtreet; now in the tenure of Daniel Lukens. All free from Ground-rent. For terms apply to ‡ 8w. RICHARD WELLS.

Sixty Continental Dollars Reward.
RAN away, on the 19th of June laſt, from the ſubſcriber, an apprentice lad, named ROBERT MINSHALL, about 20 years of age, by trade a hatter, about 5 feet 10 inches high, and has ſhort dark hair; had on, when he went away, a white blanket coat, white breeches and jacket, and round felt hat. I am informed that he is gone towards Baltimore. Whoever takes up ſaid lad, and ſecures him in Carliſle goal, ſhall have the above reward, paid by the ſubſcriber, living in Carliſle, Cumberland county. ¶
December 20, 1780. THOMAS FROST.
All Maſter Hatters and others are forbid to harbour or carry him off.

Imported, and to be SOLD,
For CASH, or Bills of Exchange on Europe, by
WILLIAM ROBINSON & SON,
In Front-ſtreet, below Almond-ſtreet, Southwark,
GERMAN dowlaſſes and ozenbrigs, Iriſh linens, cambricks, quality bindings, aſſorted colours, ſilks, &c.
They have alſo for ſale, womens Engliſh and Boſton ſtuff ſhoes, ſoal and upper leather, ſnuff in bladders, groceries, a parcel of Carpenters and Cabinet-makers tools, with a variety of other articles.
Said ROBINSONS will give the higheſt price for any quantity of good SNAKE-ROOT. ¶

To be SOLD,
A LIKELY young Negroe Wench,
fit for either town or country buſineſs, as ſhe hath been uſed to both, and is ſtrong and very healthy: Sold for no fault. Her being with child is the only reaſon that induces the preſent proprietor to part with her. Enquire of the Printers. ‡

WANTED immediately,
A FEW ſtrong able-bodied HORSES, to compleat Lieut. Col. Lee's Legion. The ſum contracted for by me, agreeable to an Act of the Legiſlature of Maryland, will be paid by the Treaſurer of that State in ſpecie, or the value thereof in current money at the time fixed when the bargain is made, with intereſt from the day of purchaſe.
A. M'LANE, Capt. Partiz. Legion.
December 10, 1780.

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.
STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Ridley townſhip, Cheſter county, in Pennſylvania, a black GELDING, 14 hands high, 13 years old, with a ſtar and ſnip, his near hind foot white, and a blemiſh on his off eye. Whoever ſecures the horſe and thief, ſo as the thief is convicted and the owner gets the horſe again, ſhall receive the above reward, or Two Hundred Dollars for the horſe only. ‖ WILLIAM PRICE.

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.
STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in Towamenſing townſhip, Philadelphia county, in the night of the 11th of December inſt. a dark brown HORSE, with ſaddle and bridle, about 14 hands high, nine years old laſt ſpring, has two white ſtreaks under his belly near the fore legs, and a remarkable notch in his tongue. Whoever ſecures the horſe and thief, ſo that the thief be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or Two Hundred Dollars for the horſe, paid by
¶ JACOB PENNYBAKER.
N. B. He has a hole in his neck, occaſioned by a fiſtula, which is cured.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.
STRAYED AWAY, about the 6th day of May laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in Newtown, Bucks county, A Two Year Old Brown MARE COLT, with a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, and it is thought has a ſmall ſnip, not docked, moſtly paces, but can trot, has a thick mane, was about 13 or 14 hands high. Any perſon giving intelligence of the ſaid colt, ſo that ſhe may be had again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by THOMAS BUCKMAN SMITH.

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